

# Issues and Events that Should Not Fade

## Some Interesting Tit Bits of Information

### 500 AMERICANS SEND "ADDRESS" TO ALLIES.

Boston, April 16.—An "Address to the People of the Allied Nations," bearing the signatures of 500 Americans was made public today.

The names signed to the "Address" represent forty-two States of the Union. Of the total of 500, over 150 are business men or lawyers. These include former members of National and State governments, the Judiciary, and the Diplomatic and Consular Services.

The clerical profession is represented by thirty-two Bishops and other clergymen.

Many members of the faculties of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Illinois, Chicago, Northwestern, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and Dartmouth, besides authors, actors, painters, sculptors, and architects, are also on the list.

The address reads as follows:

"To the People of the Allied Nations:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, send to you, the people of the nations of the Triple Entente and your allies, this message:

"Our judgment supports your cause and our sympathies and our hopes are with you in this struggle. In saying this we are confident that we are expressing the convictions and feelings of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

"Since the beginning of the present terrible world-conflict there have not been lacking in America individual expressions of ardent sympathy with the cause of Great Britain, France, and their Allies, and horror and detestation of the methods employed by the Teuton confederates in the conduct of the war. Patriotic Americans, however, while individually in public and in private expressing their views—which have also found voice abundantly in the daily press in all parts of the country—have hitherto hesitated to unite in any more formal statement, at first because they looked to the Government to speak, and later for fear of embarrassing the Government in the difficult negotiations growing out of German offenses, and in

the endeavor to maintain that official neutrality which it has felt impelled to uphold, in the hope that through neutrality it could best support the tottering pillars of international law, and aid in preserving—to use the President's phrase—the foundation upon which peace can be rebuilt."

"The time has come, however, if indeed it has not long since passed, when Americans owe it to themselves to express more publicly and more formally their sympathies and their judgment. Even as we have always held ourselves as a nation free to express openly our sympathies with people struggling for their liberties, so now we have the duty of at least making clear our solidarity of sentiment with those who are struggling to preserve the liberties of the world and the highest ideals of civilization.

"In the face of the great moral questions involved, the right solution of which is vital to the whole future course of civilization, the American conscience cannot remain silent. It cannot run the risk of appearing to be neutral-minded without injury to its own integrity and its self-respect. For this reason it seems fitting and needful that American public opinion should receive some more collective expression.

"The main facts in the controversy have long been before us. The case of the Teutonic Allies, especially, has not lacked fullness of statement. The ablest German publicists and professors have presented the Austro-German contentions with great eloquence. Numerous German documents have been widely circulated, and an active, and sometimes insidious, German propaganda has been extensively carried on in the United States.

"The American judgment has been deliberately formed, and it is based very largely on a study of German documents, and of German statements as to the points of issue.

"The signers of this document are not unmindful of the great contributions, which Germany has in the past made to the common treasure of modern civilization; all of us acknowledge our debt to Germany; many of us have

had the advantage of German education; some of us are of German blood. But the welfare of that civilization for which Germany has done so much, the higher interest of Germany herself, demand that in this conflict Germany and Austria shall be defeated. We confidently and hopefully look forward to that result.

"The invasion of Belgium we regard as a crime which can never be justified. It will remain a blot upon the history of Europe. The conscience of the American people cries out and protests against outrages upon civilization committed by your enemies, and against their methods of warfare that break the international laws of nations and the moral laws of humanity.

"The sanctity of treaties, the rights of small nations, the question as to whether militarism shall dominate civilization, are all involved in the final decision.

"A peace which does not restore Belgium to the Belgian people and to their own government, which does not give them such indemnity as will allow them, so far as possible, to reconstruct their wasted cities and villages and restore again their ruined prosperity, a peace which does not recognize the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe, a peace which does not offer some guaranty that such a calamity as the present war shall not recur, a peace which does not insure these things, would be a disaster and not a blessing.

"It is because we believe that the success of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia will mean the restoration of Belgium and of Serbia, and the suppression of militarism, that we ardently hope for that consummation. In that hope we believe the future of civilization to be involved."

Is this "Address" in accordance with "Strict Neutrality"?—Editor.

### RUSSIA IS SEEKING NEW TREATY WITH U. S.

Ambassador Francis Has Full Power to Negotiate It.

• Washington.—David R. Francis, new Ambassador to Russia, has among his official documents the drafts of a new commercial treaty to be formed between the United States and Russia to replace the century old treaty which was abrogated a few years ago because Petrograd refused to honor passports issued to American Jews.

Information that the new treaty is to be drawn up was obtained from an official of the State Department. The details of the proposed treaty have not been divulged, but Mr. Francis is known to have been given ample latitude in negotiations. The treaty will have to include, he has been instructed, clauses that will afford security of Jews traveling in Russia on American passports.

The American tour of the Russian trade delegation emphasizes Petrograd's desire to increase trade with this country. The delegation, which has been studying American business conditions, will be in Washington on Thursday.

